

WHII.7 LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS DURING THE 1800S

· Colonial governments in Latin America mirrored their home European governments down to the **C.O.R.E.**

C- Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies

O- Outpost cities were established as centers of colonial authority

· Havana, Cuba

· Mexico City, Mexico

· Lima, Peru

· Sao Paulo, Brazil

· Buenos Aires, Argentina

R- Rigid class structures were established

· Viceroy (colonial officers with gov't authority by the crown)

· Creoles-half Native American, half African

· Mestizos-half Native American, half European

E- Exported metals from the mines was a key element of the economy

People of Latin America established independent nations through their **F.A.I.T.H.**

F- French and **A-** American Revolutions influenced revolutions in the Americas

I- Independence came to French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies

· Simon Bolivar was a native born resident, Venezuela, who led revolutionary efforts against European powers

· Liberated the northern areas of Latin America; Bolivia named to honor him

· Colombia- help create a federal constitution for their people, Venezuela, Brazil

T- Toussaint L' Ouverture was a former slave who led the Haitian rebellion against France

· Haiti defeated the armies of Spain, France and Britain to gain its independence

H- Hidalgo started Mexican independent movement

· Father Miguel Hidalgo leading a revolt

These countries gained their independence during the 1800s:

Mexico, Haiti, Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela

Monroe Doctrine (1823) issued by U.S. President James Monroe to prevent foreign interference in America

· Acknowledged Latin American nations to be independent

· Any attempt by European powers to impose its system on an independent nation in the Western hemisphere was regarded as a threat to U.S. peace and security